FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PIERCE'S PUNGENT PROVERBS.—APRIL FOOLS.

Considering what a natural tendency man has to folly, it was a wise dispensation of popular custom to limit the privilege of making fools of our fellow creatures to one day in the year. It might however, have sprung from its being the only day to spare, since men make fools of themselves every day.

When the poet said, *dulce est desipere in loco*, he possibly might have been made a fool, on some ancient first of April, by some little shaver of the Augustan era, as he crawled *in toga* to his Roman school! One day in a year to be made a fool of, is certainly getting off very lightly, although a man may commit enough folly in a day to last him all his life, live he as long as Methuselah. Nay, a man may do as much hanging, marrying or speculating in an hour as will ruin him forever.

We have thus always considered April Fool Day an institution to be honored, as a debateable space for the exercise of wisdom, aggressive and defensive.

Let us inquire what a genuine April fool really is. Our dismal man defines him to be one who believes what is told him on the day in question—such as, if your wife swears she loves you for your own virtues and not for the diamond rings and cashmere shawls, or that Mr. Jones has just fallen down and broken his promise, or his leg, or any other little commodity.

Our excellent friend Burkhardt was the victim of one of these inventions last Fool day, by a boy hardly bigger than the Doctor's boots, crying, "Sir, you've dropt your tail!" Now it happened that the worthy editor had a *tale* in his coat pocket behind, which he had just finished for the New York Dispatch, and instinctively feeling behind, to see if his package was safe, the boy naturally mistook the action, and nearly laughed his buttons off.

A man, however, may be *too* wide awake—*too* incredulous on this celebrated day, as our friend Wild was, who got up one first of April determined not to be made a fool of. He was roused from a witty article in the Daily News by the fair Kate telling him that a gentleman from Ohio was waiting to pay him some money at his store; giving a knowing wink, he sent his compliments to the honest debtor, and begged him to keep it till he came for it! Next morning he found the Ohioian had taken him at his word, and left a letter full of grateful thanks!

Not an hour after, our tall friend Shanghai, who had made a similar vow of wisdom for this one perilous day, was told that his coat tails were on fire. "Let them burn!" he replied, chuckling his fair Mrs. Applejax under the chin. In another minute the boarders had to roll him in the rug to put him out, and the burnt remains of his coat tails bore sad testimony to his wisdom!

Our excellent City Clerk, who is one of the neatest dapper little figures in the world, paraded the Jersey shores with a placard announcing, "These spacious premises to let," and Garry himself walked about till dinner time with a bill on his hat, "This vacant lot for sale—apply within."

When a benevolent little boy went up to the City Father to tell him to look behind his hat, he nearly got kicked for his pains.

There is a description of April jokes which we consider illegitimate. One of this kind was played upon the Doctor last year. Some very facetious fellows sent him twelve tons of coal, in separate carts, all of which were dumped down at his door, rendering the street impassable. When, however, Mace, the undertaker, went to measure him for a coffin, he considered the joke assuming far too grave an aspect; and he succeeded in convincing Mace that he was far too lively a corpse for rosewood yet.

We consider these as absurd hoaxes, not coming within the scope of the original intention. We also object to making bogus offers of marriage to inflammable widows, under cover of an April joke! We would rather play with a camphene lamp than a widow,—not that we mean they are both wicked things; but because we do not like to play with flames!

The difficulty is to really discover what a fool is! Nothing is more common than to hear one man call another a fool; which means that he does not think or act as *he* considers wise. But what is *wise* in one is *otherwise* in another! It is wise, no doubt, for Jones to take Mrs. Jones to the theatre, but it would be very unwise for Smith to do it!

Brown called Robinson a fool for speculating in the Potosi lead mines, but himself went largely into the Parker vein! The fact is, although a man may now and then, in the very arrogance of wisdom say: "I was a fool to do so and so!" yet he never means it. It is much safer to consider that every man's definition of a fool is, "what everybody else is, but which he can never be himself!" In other words, *every man is his own Solomon!* But we must not trench upon egotism, which is a distant relation of folly.

From our own experience we should say that fools, whether April or the common year-day fools, were happier than the philosophers, who, after all, may be the prince of folly. To a sane eye, what a fool Adam was to eat apples! or Alexander the Great to cry for another world to devastate! Julius Cæsar wrote himself down an ass when he would sign Imperator! Solomon, writing books, tells terribly against his wisdom, and the Queen of Sheba settled him! Oliver Cromwell had much better have stuck to the mashtub, instead of brewing storms of State. Horace Greeley had been happier had he remained on exhibition at Barnum's as the white nigger, instead of getting up bleeding Kansas!

Dear reader, we cannot be too thankful, that we are not, like the rest of our fellow creatures, liable to be made April fools of, at all events, for nearly another year!

Addresses.—At the next annual commencement of Greensborough Female College, May 21, Bishop Pierce is to preach the annual Sermon, and J. Parker Jordan to deliver the Address.

The Rev. James McDaniel of Fayetteville, will deliver the Valedictory Sermon before the Students of the United Baptist Institute, Taylorsville, North Carolina, on Thursday the 4th of June next.

False Education.—The early breaking down into invalidism of our American women is the subject of frequent remark. Our young maidens are, as a class, beautiful but delicate, and hardly do hosts of them get out of their teens before they become more or less the victims of disease. Several of our contemporaries, we perceive, are calling attention to one cause of this evil, viz: the overworking of girls at school. Where the blame of this is to be laid we are not prepared to say. We doubt, however, whether it is all to be put at the doors of teachers, for we have heard many of them lament it, especially those having charge of public schools. The docility, love of approbation and emulation, quite characteristic of the sex, taken in connection with the early age at which they are seated at the desk, and the early age at which they are called from their studies, may account for much of the error. Not only the acquisition of the common branches of education, but likewise the acquisition of accomplishment, is crowded into a few years; and this, too, with a premature entrance, oftentimes, into the excitements of society. Natural consequences of this are headaches, crooked spines, disordered nerves, weak eyes, debility, chronic complaints, that occasion more mischief, moral as well as physical, than many may imagine. What must follow where the wife and mother is the victim of ill health, can be easily fancied. And how many instences there are of this ill health traceable to the grievous mistakes of parental vanity or thoughtlessness, in subjecting mere children to the inevitable deleterious effects of overtasking the brain, keeping to sedentary pursuits, involving confinement, unnatural positions, unrelieved by vigorous open-air exercise? This is not a subject on which it is our province, were we competent, to speak in detail. But it is a subject which demands very serious consideration. It concerns the prosperity and happiness of thousands. It concerns the comfort and joy of numberless homes. It concerns the cause of humanity; inasmuch as the abuses alluded to, threaten to bring on, in some respects, an alarming degeneracy in posterity—and that posterity only a generation or two behind us. The hosts of physicians, the statistics of the death of infants, daily occurring facts within the observation of every one, are all indicative of a great wrong, which threatens to produce bitter fruits, to disappoint many of the hopes of a progressive and prosperous civilization.—*Boston Courier.*

LOCOMOTIVE EXPERIENCE.

Riding on the engine of an express train is exciting business. We made intercession with the powers that be, the other day, and secured a passage for the distance of ten miles on "the machine." It is interesting to watch the track ahead, and imagine yourself going down the banks from some obstruction. You look at the steam guage and wonder if a hundred and ten pounds of steam is a safe quantity. As the speed increases, the sway of the engine attracts especial notice. Every little roughness of the track is felt, and the machine goes knocking about from side to side with force enough to tear the rails from the ties. The flat ribbon of rail, extending so far before you, seems utterly insufficient to hold the vast, ponderous weight of iron upon it. For relief from the terrors you have conjured up, you turn to the engineer and venture a remark. He does not look around, his hand is on the lever, his eye steadily fixed on the track. Just then the fireman rings the bell for a crossing. You can see it swing, but in the crash and thunder of your progress you hear no sound, and then you think that the engineer perhaps did not hear your voice.

The fireman is constantly busy. He piles up the wood in easy distance and then "stokes." As the dry sticks are cast in the furnace, the devouring flame seizes them with a fierce avidity, eats into their substance, penetrates their pores, and tears them to pieces almost in a moment. It is an awful fire, unlike any you ever witnessed.

You take another look at the track and gain a new sensation, for wherever the rail is a little settled the engine sinks down upon it, and it seems as if the wheels and trucks were giving way, and the whole machine about to crush down in one fatal smash up.

These are daylight observations, but the night is the time to enjoy a locomotive ride. The light from the engine lamp extends only for two or three rails forward—beyond that all is darkness, and you go plunging on into the black unseen before you, without a possibility of a forewarning of any danger. You can see the switch lights, or that of another locomotive, but a log or a drunken man may be on the track, or a rail may be broken, and you none the wiser until with one tremendous crash you meet your doom upon it.

"I will give as much as Williams."—And Williams, who is thus chosen as the standard of contribution, is known to give as little as any member of the congregation; so that this is an excellent mode of refusing to give for some charitable object, and at the same time retaining the credit of liberality. But who is Williams, that you adhere so closely to him? Christ says we are to give from self-denying ability, and not according to the deeds of others. Besides, you do not understand his accounts. He may really be unable to give half as much as you think he should, and he may have perfectly satisfactory reasons for his conduct, which he does not think it necessary to disclose. And supposing him to give far less than his ability; if you insist on reaching his standard of contribution, you must also expect to reach his standard of contractedness, and consequently be exposed, as he is, to God's displeasure.

No, let Williams do as he pleases, do you act as responsible for yourself to God. As it is, when A breaks his arm, B looks around to see how much C will give, thus showing a more liberal disposition with his neighbor's money than with his own; thus almost every purse is closed until C opens his, and consequently benevolent enterprises languish and sometimes die, because one stands looking at another. However, the time is soon coming when you must surrender every thing, and you would do well "to make to *yourself* friends of the unrighteous mammon, that when ye fail they may receive you into everlasting habitations."

Now is the time to Economize.—Nearly every article, whether for use or ornament, is now selling greatly beyond its real value. Owing to various causes, prices are high, and the temptations to extravagance and speculation have increased. If you expect to escape safely from the financial crash which must result, sooner or later, from the present condition of things, *live within your income—do not go in debt—pay as you go.* Take this homely and wholesome advice, and it may save you from many a heartache.—*Ral. Stan.*

Among the few articles that have *not* risen in price are newspapers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1857.

THE RAIL ROAD.—It will be seen by advertisement in to-day's paper that the President and Directors invite Proposals for grading the 2d Division, of 12 miles, of the Western Rail Road.

SEVERE WEATHER.—It seems to be difficult for cheerful Spring to supplant surly old Winter. The contest between them for the past two months has waxed—not *warm*, indeed, but—exciting. Now Spring triumphs for a day or two, but then Winter has it all its own way. Yesterday morning we had a heavy frost and plenty of ice. It is feared that the fruit crop has been destroyed, and vegetables postponed to an inconvenient date, considering the scarcity that always prevails at this period of the year.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We learn from the Norfolk American that W. H. N. Smith, Esq. has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs and Americans of the Edenton District, represented in the late Congress by Hon. R. T. Paine, declined.

A letter from a friend in Montgomery asks us to state that Samuel H. Christian, Esq. is the first choice of many people in that county to succeed Hon. Edwin G. Reade. A Convention will be held at Graham next month to choose a candidate from the long list of names mentioned.

N. C. PRESBYTERIAN PAPER.—We are informed that this enterprise, heretofore noticed in the Observer, met with cordial approval of Presbytery (in session in this county last week) and was earnestly recommended to the Churches in its bounds. Believing that the whole stock would be subscribed within a month, the stockholders present at the session (a majority) recommended a general meeting at Greensborough, on Thursday May 14, for the purpose of deciding upon location and title, and choosing an Editor or Editors.

CHEAP CORN.—Thousands of bags of Corn have recently come up the river from Wilmington, and thousands more have gone up the rail road, done up in what are called, by courtesy, *two bushel bags*, and sold for two bushels. We happened yesterday to see the contents of some of these bags measured, and found that the measurement was *very uniform and exact*. Each bag contained exactly *one bushel and three pecks*. So that out of 60 bushels which the purchaser supposed he had bought, he got just 52½ bushels. The buyer was decidedly *sold*. His corn cost, delivered here, 96 cents a bushel. The price is quoted by the Wilmington papers at 65 to 70.

We think that the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution, a year or two ago, that all corn should be sold by weight, every 56 lbs. to count a bushel. Why was so fair a rule repealed, and seven-eighths of a bushel allowed to be palmed upon purchasers for a whole bushel? It is said that the merchants of Wilmington are not responsible for this shave. Few persons, however, are aware of that; and for the credit of their town they should take care that neither their own merchants nor any body else shall sell in their midst by such false measure.

The Clinton Independent, noticing our mention of a reported conversation between a Sampson member and a Cumberland member of the late Legislature, in which the former, while wanting an appropriation for improvements in Sampson, said he was pledged to vote for no road that did not run through Clinton, says,—

"As to the conversation between the Sampson and Cumberland member, we know nothing about it. We are opposed to all selfishness in the great works which have the general welfare of the State in view. The probability is, however, Cumberland can claim no advantages over Sampson upon the score of liberality. The impression here is, that the appropriation which the state refused in the Legislature of '54 and '55 would have been given, had the Cumberland representatives used their utmost of energy and liberality. If this impression be correct, Sampson members will find the shadow of an excuse for the conduct attributed."

We think that the Independent has received a very wrong "impression." As to energy, our members in 1854–5 had every motive to do what they could. Their liberality to all other sections we never before heard questioned. If they were at fault in that particular, it can easily be shown by their votes or their speeches; and we challenge the production of either.

The Independent says further,—

"Another impression has prevailed in this section, that should a road be built from the mines to Fayetteville, that "Thus far shalt thou go and here shalt thy proud *course* be stayed," would be written upon its terminus.

"These impressions may have influenced some of the people of this section to look with suspicion upon the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road.

"Could the people here be assured that their suspicions are groundless, they might eschew their seeming illiberality, and go heart and hand into the work."

Of course the people of Fayetteville cannot prevent other people from entertaining groundless suspicions. But they have given no reason for such suspicions, either by word or act. Nobody here, we presume, would oppose the building of a road to Beaufort, after the Coal Fields road shall have been completed, whilst many, it is well known, would aid such a work. For ourselves, we believe that there are interests in and out of the State that would build such a road, with or without State aid, so soon as we get such a supply of coal here as would make it important to locate a coal depot at Beaufort.

NORTH CAROLINA LITERATURE.—In our last we copied from the Charleston Mercury an article commendatory of some North Carolina books which have recently fallen under the notice of the Editors of that paper—commendation the more acceptable because the Mercury has not been much addicted to praise of any thing on this side of "Carolina," as our Southern neighbors sometimes arrogantly style their portion of *the* Carolinas.

We also copied from the Argus a very handsome compliment to Dr. Hawks's 1st volume, to the proper getting up of which we have devoted a good deal of time and money, hoping for a double reward hereafter, from the assurance that we have contributed to the honor of the good old State, and from the profit to be derived from a large sale of the work. Wherever the Agents have been, the long lists of subscribers indicate that we shall not be disappointed in this expectation. The only difficulty is in organizing a sufficient corps of competent and active sub-agents. We have now a 2d Edition in press, and expect to have occasion for several other editions. The Agents will in a short time deliver the volume to subscribers.

In the meantime it is pleasant to know that the work is received with warm approval from the most competent judges. Some weeks since, a friend showed us a letter from Gov. SWAIN, President of the University, in which occurred a passage relative to the History. We asked him to write to the Governor for permission to copy it, which has been kindly granted. Here it is:—

"Have you read Hawks's introduction to our History? I have, and think very favorably of it. His style needs no commendation, and if his subsequent volumes shall be found to afford equal evidence of minute and accurate research, we will have little reason to regret that the construction of our History has been deferred to so late a day. I use the word *construction* in the sense of building up, for the fabric of our history has to be reared from the foundation."

In a subsequent letter to the same gentleman, Gov. Swain says,—

"Among the last announcements by the Appletons is "the Life and Correspondence of Judge Iredell, by Griffith J. McRee." Judge Iredell was among the ablest and purest men who lived in the heroic age of our country's history, and a narrative of the leading events in his career, in connection with his luminous correspondence, will present, in a very attractive form, no small or unimportant portion of the story of the revolution in this State.

"The taunt of the Edinburgh Review, 30 years ago, "who reads an American book?" is heard at the present day with complacency; and I trust that before a great while the inquiry, "Who reads a North Carolina book?" may be listened to with more patience than at present."

To the above we may add that Gov. Swain is actively engaged in perfecting arrangements with gentlemen in various parts of the State, to assist him in collecting historical documents, whether of local or general interest. And that he has freely given Dr. Hawks access to all the materials which he has collected in the course of many years' researches.

"An intelligent chief of the Cherokees some time since remarked, that when they first settled in their Western home, in their efforts for improvement they pursued a mistaken policy—they educated their boys, and neglected their girls. And when the boys grew to be men, and could find none but stupid, ignorant, and slatternly women to associate with, and to marry, their education did not prevent them from becoming lazy, dissipated and worthless. But now they had discovered their error—had learned that the only safeguard against these vices was to give them intelligent, virtuous, and happy homes,—and by educating their girls, were making them both a reward and a spur to the boys. This is true wisdom. For it is founded in a knowledge of our nature. Who does not know that a generous-minded youth would burst his heart-strings in a manly struggle, sooner than that the girl, whose smile he would win, shall look down in scorn upon his ignorance! Show me the community whose women are pure, enlightened and refined, and I will show you a place where order and good morals prevail, and where ignorance and vice hide their heads. Our young men may go where they will to seek their fortunes; but for my part, I will never despair of the republic so long as they shall find it necessary to return to North Carolina for their wives."—*Extract from the Address of Geo. Davis, Esq. of Wilmington, to the Young Ladies of Greensborough Female College, May 1856.*

No one can contemplate the wide increase of Female Academies, High Schools, and Colleges, in North Carolina within a few years past, and the steady prosperity which has attended nearly if not all of them, without a feeling of pleasure and of pride, in the assurance that Mr. Davis's commendation of North Carolina girls for wives has not only been just heretofore but will continue to be so hereafter. A few weeks ago we heard a stranger speak with surprise and gratification of the number of such institutions which had fallen under his observation during a few hours' ride on his first visit to this State. He came from Weldon to Wilmington, and at Wilson, Goldsborough, and Warsaw, the most prominent objects were Institutions for Female Education. If he had come from Warsaw to this place by land, he would have found another at Clinton. And one of the first prominent objects that met his view on arriving here in a boat, was the Fayetteville Female High School.

The Salem Academy has had scores of years of unexampled prosperity. Perhaps St. Mary's, at Raleigh, will rank next in its extent of patronage and usefulness. Then there are Floral College in Robeson, Carolina College in Anson, the two Institutions at Greensborough, two at Murfreesborough, one at Oxford, one at Asheville, one at Statesville, one at Thomasville, one at Warrenton, one at Louisburg. And doubtless several others of high grade which we cannot at this moment recall to mind.

When in 1836 a bill to distribute the land revenue passed the Senate but failed in the House, the difficulty was got over by hatching up a bill to deposit the money instead of give it, and thus gentlemen of the best principles inadvertently allowed themselves to be taken in by a change of name and lend their sanction under this change of name to the *thing* they had consistently opposed previously. Hon. James J. McKay of the Cape Fear district was *not* one of these. No, nor Frank. Pierce. Many good men were, we admit.—*Wil. Journal.*

For the consolation of the Democratic members of Congress from this State,—who were similarly "taken in" at the late session and declined to "stand up to their posts like men," as the Journal very plainly tells them—it may be as well to state that the Congress of 1836 was largely democratic, that the deposite bill of that year passed both Houses almost unanimously, and that it was signed by Andrew Jackson. Nay more than that, it was recommended by Andrew Jackson, who told Congress in his message in 1829 that in his opinion, "the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."

Talk about oppression and injustice on account of lands. The real oppression and injustice is in connection with tariff exactions. Of all the iron, and manufactures of iron, used in this country, not more than one-sixth is imported, if that much—so with other goods, only more so in some. Say the average rate of duties is twenty per cent., this amount of twenty per cent. is collected by the General Government upon the one-sixth imported. Upon the other five-sixths it is collected by the Northern Abolition manufacturer, goes into his pocket to swell his profits and enable him to pay underground railroad agents to steal Southern slaves. The right way to deplete the treasury is to cease to put this power into the hands of these people to take five dollars out of our pockets for one distributed to or deposited with us.—*Wil. Journal.*

Admit all this to be true. Who is to blame? The Democratic party. Gen. McKay, the man who could not be "taken in," originated, and the Democratic President and Congress of 1846 carried out, as an almost unbroken democratic rule has continued, the tariff of 1846 under which we have been and are suffering these terrible grievances.

HANDSOME INCOME.—The Wilmington Herald gives the following statement of the business of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road for the month of February 1857, as compared with February 1856, by which we are glad to learn that the road is doing well:

	1856.	1857.
From Through Travel,	$17,306 20	$22,605 16
From Way Travel,	5,216 88	6,128 62
From Freight,	9,656 47	10,973 98
From Mail,	3,562 50	3,562 50
Total,	$35,742 05	$43,270 26

No State Aid Needed!—When the people of the West talk of building Railroads, the chances of getting *State aid* are thoroughly discussed *pro* and *con*. When the trial is made, the question is settled by a very emphatic NO. But our misfortunes stop not here. We propose building a Road with our own means, but are told by *internal improvement* politicians of the Dockery stripe, that we can only be allowed the privilege on certain conditions—which conditions are ruinous to the enterprise! If this is not a specimen of high handed tyranny, we are at a loss to conceive what would be.—*Asheville News.*

For "Dockery" read democratic majority in the late Legislature.—*Observer.*

Doctors Differ.—"The fact is, that *distributions* and *deposits* have amounted to *about the same thing*. Practically, there has been *little difference*."—*Wil. Journal.*

"As States' Rights men, they are anxious to avoid even the *appearance* of dependence on the federal government; but, in truth, there is *a wide and marked difference* between *deposit* and *distribution*."—*Ral. Standard.*

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? For our own part, we think the *Journal* is right and the *Standard* wrong. *Practically*, there is no difference between deposit and distribution.

Wil. Herald.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AMERICAN MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

TROY, April 8, 1857.

After a short notice, a large assemblage of the citizens convened in the Court House. The Meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. J. H. Montgomery, Chairman, and John S. Chambers, Secretary.

The Meeting being organized, on motion a committee of three was appointed to draw up Resolutions expressive of the object and will of the Meeting. The Committee consisting of S. H. Christian, David Bruton and Alvis Jordan, having retired, the Meeting was ably entertained by M. Q. Waddell, Esq. of Chatham, until their return, when through their Chairman, they reported the following Preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We the people of Montgomery county view with the deepest interest the importance of the next Congressional election, and much regret that our able representative the Hon. E. G. Reade has on account of ill health declined a re-election,

Therefore Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twelve delegates to meet with others, appointed from the several counties in this Congressional District, in a general Convention, and nominate a Candidate to represent us in the next Congress.

Resolved, That we recommend said Convention to be held in Graham, Alamance county, on the 20th of May next.

The Chairman then appointed the following delegates: S. H. Christian, E. G. L. Barringer, Pilote Fry, D. S. Pemberton, John S. Chambers, Jeremiah Luther, A. McLendon, Jesse Spencer, C. J. Cochran, Zebedee Russell, E. J. Christian and J. T. Bruton.

On motion, it was Resolved that copies of these proceedings be forwarded to the Argus, Observer and Register, with a request for their publication.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Chm'n.
JOHN S. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Jackson "*Mississippian*" of the 31st ult thus refers to the passage through the late House of Representatives of a proposition (which failed in the Senate) to deposit the surplus revenues with the States:

"The passage through the National House of Representatives of bills to deposit the surplus revenues with the States, and to distribute among them the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is among the indications of old-fashioned Federal Whiggery. They show, that, however often the opposition to the Democracy may change its real name and vary its disguises, its real nature will occasionally exhibit itself. The distribution scheme has always been a favorite bantling with the old Federal party. It had its origin in the Hamiltonian era of Federalism. It was revived in the great monetary struggle with the United States Bank. Clay and Webster staked their fortunes upon it. Jackson and his Democratic successors in the Executive chair, and Calhoun and Buchanan in the Senate, opposed it. The people stood by the latter."

It is due to the "truth of history" to state that the only act ever passed for depositing the surplus revenue with the States was approved by President Jackson on the 23d of June, 1836. The bill was supported in the Senate, on the 17th of June, 1836, in discussion, by Messrs. Webster, Buchanan, Rives, Tallmadge, Clay, and Niles, all Democrats at the time except Clay and Webster. It was voted for by them, and by Messrs. Calhoun, Hendricks, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Robinson, Wall, and White, all Democrats but Mr. Calhoun. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 39 yeas to 6 nays. In the House of Representatives it was sustained by such Democrats as Messrs. Boyd, Bynum, Hannegan, Hopkins, Ingersoll, Jones, McComas, Muhlenburg, Pickens, Shields, Speight, Toucey, and passed by the large vote of 155 to 38, in the Democratic era, when President Jackson was omnipotent. Besides, it was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Calhoun himself. If this measure was of "Hamiltonian" origin, and was consequently Federal, it certainly had acquired by the year 1836 a very respectable Democratic support.

It may be further remarked that the bill which passed the House of Representatives at the last session, "to provide for the deposite of the surplus in the Treasury of the United States with the several States," is a literal transcript of the act which passed for the deposit of the surplus revenue with the States in 1836, and that the vote on the measure at the last session was 119 to 79—a majority of forty, which was made up in part of such State-rights Democrats as Messrs. Bocock, Caskie, Faulkner, McMullin, Millson, and Smith, of Virginia, and Messrs. Branch, Clingman, Craige, Ruffin, and Winslow, of North Carolina.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Value of Land Donation.—The value of the grant of land by Congress to the Illinois Central Railroad Company may be estimated by the great results produced within the last two years, as given in the subjoined paragraphs:

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad has just been made, by which it appears that the gross earnings of the road the past year have been	$2,476,000
The previous year they were	1,532,000
Increase	$944,000

The number of passengers was one-third larger than the previous year. The entire length of the road is 707 miles, including its two forks; and its cost has been, including commissions, loss on bonds, and stocks of every kind	$15,940,000
Lands already sold	10,713,000
The company have left 1,729,000 acres, worth	23,386,000

Which will pay the whole cost of the road and leave a surplus of $8,000,100, besides the entire stock of the road free to the stockholders, which will yield a dividend, as the directors estimate, of 8 per cent. The stock is now selling for $137 for $100 given to the original holder.

Can any body, who has a regard for equality of benefits and burdens, give a sound reason why grants to corporations in the new States are constitutional and proper, whilst they are denied to the people of the old States?—*Nat. Int.*

Small Debts.—Few people are aware of the importance of attending to their small debts. In whatever point of view it is considered, whether as to the interest of the debtor, the creditor or the community, it is a matter of great importance. Is a man in debt beyond his present means of payment? It is greatly better that he should owe a hundred or a thousand dollars, in one debt, than in twenty. Do you owe fifty men twenty dollars each, which you cannot pay? your credit is gone; your creditor thinks twenty dollars is a small sum which you might pay at any time; and every time he is dunned for money he can't pay or won't pay; your want of punctuality or ability is blazoned forth by way of proving the hardness of the times. "Ah," says he, "money is mighty hard to get hold of, here's my neighbor A. owes me twenty dollars and I can't get a dollar out of him. I think he might pay that much; and when such men can't pay that much you may know money is hard to get." Thus perhaps, twenty times every day, it is told, that you owe me twenty dollars, and can't or won't pay; and the impression is soon made, that you are hopelessly in debt, or that you are of no account.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 9th inst., by Neill McNeill, Esq., Mr. ALEX'R C. McGEACHY to Miss CHARLOTTE H. ROZIER.

In Clinton, on the 5th inst., by James M. Moseley, Esq., Mr. JESSE T. HARRIS to Miss JANE OWEN, daughter of Owen Owen, Esq.: all of Sampson county. Town papers please copy.

In Davidson county, on the 7th inst., by Rev. S. D. Adams, Dr. O. M. SHEMWELL and Miss SARAH E., daughter of Jos. Thompson, Esq.

DIED,

In Covington county, Miss., March 24th, Col. JACOB CARTER, a soldier of the revolution, aged 99 years. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] April 14—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for W McIntyre, H McDonald, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, J J Leach, R S McDonald, M Lemons, A Holmes, Jr, D Murphy, Jos Hoover, G W Harris, A A McKethan, Meroney & Deaver, Steed, Randle & Co, S J Hinsdale, J M Vann, H Parks & Co, J M Worth & Son, E Gaither & Co, G W Johnson & Co, Mooring & Creason, J S Carver, H C McLean, J W Strange, J H Martine, T J Johnson, Crutchfield & Headen, J & N A Cameron.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE ABUSES OF JOURNALISM—NEWGATE CALENDAR REPORTS.

That the improvement in morality does not keep pace with the increase of churches throughout the Union, is a self-evident proposition, and the question arises as to how it comes to pass that, with the apparent spread of the religious element among the great body of the people; with sound-hearted and pure-minded theological teachers, earnest in their calling and devoted to the welfare of their respective congregations, crimes of a heinous character should prevail to the greatest extent in those States where the blessings of education are most thoroughly diffused? It is not to be doubted that these evils originate from several sources. The extreme latitudinarianism permitted in the pulpit discourses of the New England Clergy who have mingled of late years functions of a political with those of a sacerdotal character, and have put "holy things to an unholy usage," may be appropriately considered as one of these. Another is the toleration allowed to every species of charlatanism coined in the brains of wild enthusiasts or incorrigible knaves, to stimulate the passions or befog the reason of the incredulous; but the third and most dangerous of all the causes that excite to immorality is the notoriety courted by prominent journals of large circulation, by the publication of great crimes, with all their hideous and disgusting details. The time was when these horrors and pruriences were confined, in fiction, to novels from the French, and in fact to the Newgate Calendar, and works of a kindred stamp. But that period has passed away, and now our leading newspapers combine the worst features of both, by seizing every opportunity of spreading before their readers the minutest circumstances connected with acts of gross licentiousness, as disclosed before the public tribunals, and of narrating with the most revolting particularity the testimony of witnesses with respect to crimes still more awful.

What wonder is it, then, that the cause of good morals should suffer grievous injury, and the growth of the religious sentiment be impeded, when the efforts of the most zealous clergymen are thwarted by able, but unscrupulous publicists, who, for a trifling pecuniary gain, daily pander to the morbid tastes of the community, and thus sap the very foundations of morality and virtue?

The New York Enquirer, in a timely and well written article on this subject, emphatically declares that "a prominent paper cannot commit a gross offence, even against good taste, without degrading journalism in the eyes of that intelligent and influential minority, which, in the end, always control public opinion."

The Enquirer complains that the publication of minutely detailed reports of crime exerts a corrupting influence, and is an offence against decorum—"that decorum which should be, and is regarded as well in the humblest as in the highest society—that the revolting details of crime should be sent every morning and evening to the breakfast table and the social circle. Would a man who introduced such subjects in the course of his conversation be tolerated, for a moment, in any house, the inmates of which had ordinary self-respect? He certainly would not. And why, then, should a newspaper, whose office it is only to deal with such matters as are really of public and of general public interest, be permitted to utter in type that which a man would not be allowed to speak? If there were necessity in the case, if newspapers were published for the benefit of surgeons and physicians, lawyers and students of medical jurisprudence especially, then the particularity of these reports would not only be admissible, but laudable. But no such necessity exists. Those classes of readers have journals and other publications devoted especially to their interests. in which all the information which they need professionally upon such matters is furnished in the form best suited to their purposes. What the public at large require is the knowledge that crime has been committed, with such of the attendant circumstances as tend to show the guilt or innocence of parties accused, and the motives which led to the crime. This is all that the public can reasonably ask of newspapers; and even all this cannot be asked, if the circumstances are such as cannot be spoken of without a violation of decency. In such cases the knowledge of the particulars should be confined to those whose professional duty thrusts it upon them."

In a similar but bolder strain the Boston Courier thus refers to the reproduction of the entire testimony taken in the Kalloch case. We quote:

"The recent trial at East Cambridge has been such an exhibition as to bring the matter home to every man who has a wife or a sister or a daughter, with eyes to read a newspaper, or ears to hear a newsboy. We have no language too strong to express the loathing and disgust with which we have viewed the whole series of transactions revealed by this trial. We never formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Kalloch, for we never could read the foul details of the evidence with any attention; and we rejoice that a minister of the gospel has not been convicted of a breach of the seventh commandment, though we must say that his conduct was very, very imprudent. But if the Lechmere House, together with a liberal per-centage of the government witnesses, could be put into a bag, and dropped into the middle of the sea—or a horse-pond, if one deep enough could be found—we think the land would be sweeter and cleaner for the lustration. The lecherous, prying eyes—the gloating curiosity—the coarse, jocular comments—the brutish glee with which proclamation was made of the (alleged) fall of a fellow creature, make up a combination from which Swift might have drawn some touches to deepen his odious picture of the Yahoos.

"The wound to morals and religion inflicted by a trial of a clergyman for such an offence is neither slight nor fleeting. We have been conscious of something very like a shudder as we passed down State street and heard those very young boys yelling out the reports of the trial, with words on their lips which they could hardly understand. It seemed like a passing of children through the fire of Moloch. Familiarity with images of guilt is itself a demoralizing influence. Such visitors pollute the imagination which they haunt. Nor should sin and guilt ever be viewed with that coarse and indecent levity which such performances are sure to call forth. A fellow creature that yields to temptation, and falls from a pure estate into sin, is a sight for sadness, and prayer, and pity—but not for mirth, and laughter, and exultation."

Whether the liberty of which we boast so much is so purely a good thing as some enthusiasts imagine it to be, is becoming a matter of serious consideration, and one that, a few years hence, will claim the attention of statesmen and patriots. If a considerable portion of the clergy become indifferent to their sacred mission, and thrust themselves into secular conflicts at every fresh period of excitement, they endanger that respect for their office, and that reverence for the doctrines they have shown themselves unworthy to elucidate and expound; if Atheists, as in Massachusetts, are permitted henceforth to testify in Courts of Justice; if the poisonous spawn of every inventor of a new "ism" is allowed to generate itself unchecked; and if those presses which should guide public opinion aright, abuse the high trust reposed in them, what faith can we have in the perpetuity of our institutions, or in the conservation of that morality which is the mainspring of the prosperity and happiness of every civilized people?—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE AMENITIES OF LIFE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN.

Very many persons think nothing of the neglect of little courtesies, and pass through life with all the outward appearance of indifference to the comfort and happiness of those around them. It would seem that they recognise the existence of nobody but themselves, and that they consider it beneath their dignity to heed the little amenities which regulate the intercourse of civilized people. It is not to be denied that under this rough shell there is sometimes a sweet kernel, and that these apparently unfeeling individuals astonish those who least expect it by the evidences of a feeling heart. It is unfortunate, however, that they confer a favor with so ill a grace that it is really pleasanter to be refused by a courteous man than obliged by one of the genus crab-tree.

De Quincey, in his quaint way, thus puts the habitual enormity of conduct of such individuals: "If a man indulges himself in murder, very soon he comes to think little of robbing; and from robbing he comes next to drinking, and from that to incivility and procrastination." This, to be sure, is rather reversing the moral scale as it is commonly graduated. But if a man murders, he seldom carries the experiment beyond one person; if he robs it is not unusually his friends who are sufferers; if he drinks he has lucid intervals; but when he has reached the climax of social turpitude he is uncivil to every body in general, and to his friends in particular. No wonder that a sensitive man, like De Quincey, considers this the acme of moral obliquity.

If it were easier to be ursine than urbane it would not surprise us that the indolent preferred the rough to the smooth; but common sense and all experience show that the easier is the polite way. If it were cheaper, in these dollar and cent days, there were some excuse for want of courtesy. But the Yankees—good authority in such matters—have a proverb that politeness costs nothing, and is therefore a most excellent kind of small currency. It goes for change for a dollar in small dealings, as civil retailers know, and will readily procure a hundred cents to him who dispenses it; while the curt dealer demands seven levies, and does not even obtain that lesser price. In large bargains it is worth about the same ratio, twelve per cent., equal to one per cent. a month—no small premium for a purely credit capital. We were about to write fictitious, but the casuists would pick a hole in our argument. True politeness is not fictitious. It is simply a sunshiny habit of looking and speaking, arising from a heart willing to take the whole world in. Silence, you caviller! We don't mean take in as you pretend to understand it. Evidently you are one of the crusty sort; but politeness never beggared any one, while rude manners have spoiled many a fortune in the getting.

The other offence which De Quincey puts in the same grade of evil, procrastination, is essentially impoliteness. We are so connected with each other, in all our relations of society and business, that the unpunctual man or woman is pepper in every body's eyes and ice in every one's coffee. To wait for one who is always behind, and to find that engagement unfulfilled by another on which your own arrangements depend, are among the crying evils of human life, the worst kind of miseries; because, while to endure them does not get you any credit for martyrdom, they are really the *peine forte et dure* of social torture. We are not sure that even the polite man is required to preserve his urbanity under such inflictions; but then, if he does not, the worst is his own. To do the right thing, at the right time, and in the right manner, is the height of human excellence, and whoever reaches it is entitled to the utmost courtesy from all whom he encounters. We can think of nothing better than this as within the power of one man to do for another or for a community to bestow upon its favorite. Trifles make the sum of life, and if the separate items are pleasant the aggregate is certainly so.

He gives twice who gives quickly, says the proverb, and there is the same advantage in punctual pay. We are expected—and the two classes of claims present themselves at this season in an especial manner—both to pay our debts and to give our charities. The first are imperative, if within the compass of possibility; the second have an absolute claim only when the first are met, except for such things as we may give without impairing our power to pay. Articles with which we can dispense, and which do not rule under the head of assets, should be given to the needy instead of hoarded. The partly worn clothing and other commodities, defaced but really not impaired, which are lying idle through mere thoughtlessness, if drawn from their corners and distributed to those who need them, would alleviate much suffering among the poor. The organized means of applying such gifts offer the best opportunity to those who have not leisure to search out cases of distress, or to investigate such as present themselves for relief. The most importunate claims for assistance are usually neither the most necessitous nor the most worthy.

But about settling one's debts there is no need to call in the aid of any outside advisers. We know what we owe, and whom; or, if we do not, are in a fair way, "about this time," as the almanacs say, to find out. The surest way of doing good with our money is to meet our engagements, and particularly such sums as are due to small tradesmen and dealers whose ability to pay depends upon the punctuality of their customers. Laborers of all classes and of both sexes should especially be considered, and no small accounts left unsettled. By promptness in meeting little affairs not only are the heavier operations of commerce facilitated, but the amount of pauperism and suffering is lessened; so that in the end punctuality in business becomes the most effective of charities. He whose bills receivable are all cashed has power to be just and ability to be generous. Where the laborer is neither defrauded of his hire nor delayed in receiving it want is kept from his door; and a strict system of cash dealing in petty transactions is one of the best and surest preventives of pauperism; for it is upon these seemingly unimportant things that a large class depend for livelihood. Many a pauper might heartily agree to De Quincey's scale of progressive crime; for poverty produced by the want of punctuality seems to those who suffer worse than murder.

A merited Compliment.—The accomplished architect of the Capitol extension has been thus deservedly complimented by the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Chronicle:

"We have paid two visits to the Capitol and its new extensions, and have seen pretty thoroughly all our eyes were permitted to rest upon, and we must confess ourselves perfectly delighted, not only at the design of the whole structure, but at the architectural manner in which it is being finished. When completed, it will far surpass any edifice on this hemisphere in beauty, and, we believe, in cost, and will be equalled by no structure in Europe. They will soon be entirely finished, and will form, when the wings are united to the main building, one of the most glorious structures on the globe—one which will immortalize the name of Walter, the architect, and one which every American can view with pride."

THE LAND QUESTION IN VIRGINIA.

In a public discussion held at Romney, in Hampshire, Virginia, on the 6th instant, the Hon Mr. Faulkner, the late very respectable Representative of that district, while he defended his opposition to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, (which he very truly said was Mr. Clay's proposition, and not a distribution of the lands themselves,) also pleaded his consistency in opposing the gifts of land which have been so freely granted by Congress to Western railroads. To do the members from Virginia justice, they have with great unanimity objected to these grants; but within a few years past the representation of the Western States has become so powerful in Congress that these objections are unavailing. The fault of Virginia has been that she would not, when she had the power, insist on the adoption of some system for the disposal of the great land fund which would secure to all the States a due proportion of its benefits. Years ago a leading Senator from the West gave the to the old States fair notice that the time was approaching when the Western States would legislate for the public lands as *to them* should seem fit. We well remember his emphatic language: "Gentlemen may deny the West the right to these lands now, but let me tell them that the time is at hand when the representatives of the West in this House and the other will write on every land bill *sic volo sic jubeo.*" But the Virginia members—at least those of the dominant party continued to fold their arms; the warning was unheeded; and now, when against each successive grant of millions for some Western railroad (a very fair appropriation if it were not exclusive to the West) they cry out "*we object,*" they are coolly answered by the triumphant West, "*sic volo sic jubeo;* and the bad consequence of this apathy is, not that it is enriching the new States, but that it *is impoverishing the old.*

A gentleman (Col. David Gibson) who took part in the discussion at Romney, in replying to Mr. Faulkner, said: "He did not charge that Mr F. had voted for the grants of land to Western railroads, but that the effect of the present system of our Government in granting away the public lands to corporations was *draining Virginia of its citizens and its wealth,* and was building up Boston and New York as the great emporiums of the country, while Norfolk, which, according to Lieut. Maury, was nearer to the Mississippi Valley, and a better port than either of the above named ports, received none of the benefits of these grants and was greatly injured by this policy. Col. G. denounced the present system as outrageous; mentioned the case of the Central Illinois road, which would in a few years be able, according to the message of the Governor of that State, to pay the annual taxes of the State—the State owning a large share of the stock in said road. Col. G. called upon Virginia's representatives in Congress either to stop this outrageous granting away of the public lands, or to see to and advocate the right of Virginia to her share of the proceeds of the public lands. While the Western States, under the influence of the grants of lands to their corporations, were becoming wealthy, given free schools, roads built for them, and their taxation little or nothing, Virginia was decreasing in population, in wealth, and could not receive a foot of land from the Government either to build roads or educate her children." It was very natural for the worthy Colonel to call on the representatives of Virginia to stop this partial and injurious system of granting away the public lands, but he calls on them to do what they are unable to do. They might have *prevented* it if years ago they had listened to the warning of Benton and the advice of Clay; but it is now too late—so long at least as the representatives of the old States remain divided on the subject.—*Nat. Int.*

The Old Dominion.—In the annexed paragraph the Charlestown (Va.) Republican, states a very grave fact and asks a very pregnant question:

Emigration.—Every steamboat that goes out of the Kanawha river, Virginia, takes a number of our citizens not only from that, but from the adjacent counties, who intend seeking homes in the distant 'Far West;' and the prospect is that this tide of emigration will continue for some time yet. *Can nothing be done to check it?*"

If it were not too serious a matter to jest about, the inquiry of the "Republican" might be answered, that the inhabitants who are abandoning the Old Dominion to seek new homes in the new States are going thither that they may share the benefits of the land distribution system which the rulers of their native State persist in rejecting. If this, however, be not the real or sole motive of the exodus which is going on so extensively, not in Western Virginia alone, but in Eastern also, it is very probably induced by a desire to go where they may escape the heavy taxation which now presses down the energies of the old Commonwealth; and which is far more oppressive in an agricultural community than a commercial or manufacturing one. As the State refuses the relief to which she is entitled, and that too out of a fund which she herself conferred on the country for the common benefit, and must consequently get deeper and deeper in debt, it is not to be wondered at if many of her citizens should seek homes where wiser counsels prevail, and where the solid interests of the Commonwealth are not sacrificed to antiquated abstractions, obsolete party dogmas, traditionary party principles, or mere party names.

National Intelligencer.

The Logic of Dollars.—The New Orleans Bulletin refers to the brilliant results realized by the Illinois Central Railroad Company from the grant by Congress of nearly three millions of acres of land. After building the road the company will have land enough to yield the sum of thirty millions, and this the editor says is the logic of dollars which every body can understand. The Pacific railroad through Texas, the same paper states, will be seven hundred and eighty-three miles long, and has a grant from the State of 8,017,000 acres of land and a loan of $6,000 per mile. Taking the average price of the Illinois lands as a basis, this grant will yield the Pacific company the grand sum of over $120,000,000. The Bulletin thus brings to view the magnitude of the grant:

"Eight million acres of land is easily pronounced or written; but does the reader comprehend the quantity represented? It is greater than the combined area of Rhode Island, Delaware, and Connecticut. It is nearly twice as great as Massachusetts, nearly as great as Massachusetts and New Jersey together, greater than New Hampshire or Vermont. The latter, the largest but one of the New England States, contains but 6,535,680 acres. It is not strange that the stock of this company is taken by thousands of shares at a clip, as we learn is the case."

ONE BY ONE.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have been favored by Mr Horne, the Agent for the sale of this work, with a copy of the 1st Volume, and have read it we trust with profit, and certainly with great pride and pleasure. Taking this volume as a specimen, North Carolina has at last found one, and him too among her own sons, who has written her history in a masterly manner, and placed upon a sure basis her character and fame. If, as witlings have said, she has hitherto been the Rip Van Winkle among her sister States, this History will, we think, show, that while she has been quietly nodding, some of her sons at least have been watching with sleepless and vigilant eyes the interests of their venerated mother. The distinguished Author, while earnestly engaged in the noblest of callings, has not forgotten the claims of his native State upon his talents and industry; but with a truly commendable zeal has sought to rescue from oblivion many things which concerned her fame, and to present to her as a meet tribute of filial affection this well-wrought and valuable work. The volume before us contains a copy of the original grant to Sir Walter Raleigh, from Queen Elizabeth, under which he attempted to plant a colony on our shores. As an introduction to the History, our author gives us a "brief sketch of the life and character" of this remarkable man. And so eloquently are the diversified events of his life here detailed, that the reader, as the scenes are exhibited with dramatic interest, might well imagine himself in the regions of romance, or listening to a tale of chivalry, did he not recollect that "truth is sometimes stranger than fiction."

The history, both public and private, of Sir Walter Raleigh, is a fountain from whence the moralist and divine might draw lessons of wisdom and instruction for every class, but especially the young. It is well remarked by Tytler the historian, as quoted by our Author, that "it is by frequent contemplation of such lofty and splendid specimens of humanity as Sir Walter Raleigh, that the modern character may be elevated and invigorated." His life was as varied as his pursuits were noble. Always in the service of his country, at one time he is seen as the gay and light-hearted courtier, the successful candidate for the favors and queenly smiles of Elizabeth; at another the imprisoned victim of her wrath and offended vanity. Now, as the shadows of her wrath pass away, entrusted with high commissions of State, and endowed with rich and royal gifts, his heart beats and his sword flashes in the cause of his Sovereign. But scarcely have the enemies of his Queen been vanquished, ere he is accused by his own of betraying the high trusts so generously confided to him. Passing from one reign to another, the events of his life hurry along; now amid sunshine his hopes brightening, and then his spirits darkened amid the portentous shadows of a gloomy fate. As our distinguished author depicts, with glowing eloquence, the life of this great man, the reader is sometimes almost moved to tears at his misfortunes, and then fired with indignation at the duplicity of his enemies, and the base treachery of an ungrateful King. Here is exhibited to us the example of a noble spirit, unsubdued by misfortune and unawed by power, shedding lustre upon his age and country, the victim of falsehood and malice, betrayed by his Sovereign yet true to his country: faithful yet suspected, this warrior, poet, historian and patriot pours out his life-blood upon the scaffold, consecrating his name and fame to future generations.

In the sketch of Raleigh the character of Queen Elizabeth is incidentally drawn, and we think it is most admirably done. The author has thrown as it were into a mirror all the prominent features of this "lion-hearted Queen." The faults, the follies, the vanities of this intellectual giantess, towering amid the intellectual giants that surrounded her throne; the motives and principles that guided her and the men who were busy actors during her reign—these are all portrayed with a skilful hand.

But we have wandered from our original purpose, which was merely to call the attention of the public to this work, and to invite them to a rich intellectual repast.

There is also found in this volume, reprints of the accounts of the original voyages by Greenville, Hariot, White and others, who were employed by Sir Walter Raleigh to make discoveries and colonize our shores. These accounts we think are interesting, not only to the curious but to the general reader, and especially so to North Carolinians. The style of the work is pure, chaste and vigorous. As a text book it might well be introduced into our Common Schools in an abridged form, as it would serve as well the purpose of instruction as to acquaint our youth with the most prominent events in the history of the State. This work has been a "labor of love" to Dr. Hawks, and judging from what has appeared, his task has been well accomplished. It is a work which should be in the hands of every North Carolinian. It will place North Carolina in her true position, and her sons will no longer fear the shafts of the envious or the sneers of the proud. Let a generous public sustain our author in his noble efforts, and by their patronage reward him for his zeal in endeavoring to exalt the character of our common mother. His purpose has not been a selfish one. Patriotism and love of truth have alone animated a heart that ever throbs with the kindliest emotions. We cannot better conclude these remarks than by quoting his own: "We can say no more than that embarking in our undertaking as a labor of love, our first effort shall be to tell the simple truth; our highest ambition so to tell it that North Carolinians will not be ashamed of the narrative."

RALEIGH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ELKIN, SURRY CO., April 15, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: I send a description of the counterfeit bill noticed in your paper some time ago, and if you will publish it, may warn the unwary against it:

The counterfeit six-dollar bills on the Farmer's Bank I find are in general circulation, and are well calculated to deceive the best of judges without close inspection. The bill is well executed and the general appearance a little *darker* than the genuine. The head of Gen. Taylor, in the left hand corner, is imperfect and coarse, and the button-holes of his coat are indistinct. The medallion ruling is well done, but a slight difference is detected in the figures in the left hand corners. The windows of the houses are not so distinct as in the genuine, and the fingers of the right hand of the reaper are imperfect.

The line on which the Cashier's name is written touches the C in the genuine, but does not in the spurious. Both of the signatures are engraved. Beware of them. D. L. C.

Whale Caught.—A whale of large dimensions was harpooned and killed Thursday morning near the Shakelford Banks, about six miles from Beaufort, N. C. It was sixty or seventy feet long, very fat, and yielded upwards of fifty barrels of oil, which will be worth at least $1,000.

Advertising is the oil which wise tradesmen put into their lamps, and foolish ones neglect to use.

Franklin Superior Court.—This tribunal was in session nearly the whole of last week, Judge Manly presiding.

The most important case tried was the caveat to the Will of Drusilla White, involving some fifty slaves. The Jury returned a verdict establishing the Will. Messrs. Miller, G. W. Haywood and Green appeared for the Will, and Messrs. Moore, Gilliam, Lewis, and Spivey againt it.

The case of Williams vs. Johnson, (*crim con.*) was tried. Verdict for plaintiff—damages $500. Messrs. Jenkins and Miller for the plaintiff—Messrs. Gilliam, Eaton, and Lewis *contra.*

Ral. Register.

We understand that William Hooper, L. L. D., will deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, and the Rev. A. M. Poindexter, of Richmond, Va., will preach the Sermon before the Graduating Class at the Annual Commencement in June next.

Ral. Register.

When the downward train last evening on the Wilmington and Weldon rail road, (going at twenty-five miles an hour) approached the 99 mile post, a passenger suddenly sprang from his seat, and jumped from a window of the cars.

The train was as soon as possible put back, and search was made for his mangled remains. The surprise of all on board can be imagined when instead of these, the passenger was discovered standing by the track apparently unhurt. Seeing parties approach him from the cars he took to the woods but was soon overtaken and brought back.

Dr. Sidney D. Sutton who was a passenger at the time pronounced the man as laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. As to the injuries, the Dr., after a superficial examination, thinks them to be but slight, and not likely to prove of a serious nature.—*Wil. Herald.*

Execution.—*Guilford,* the slave of Mr. Morning of Johnston County, who murdered Mr. Peebles of the same county, expiated his offence on the gallows one mile from this city on yesterday. He was guarded to the place of execution by the "Oak City Guards," and followed by an immense throng, including some of the "*gentler* (?) sex." Appropriate religious services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler. The Rev. Mr. Crowder was also present, and with Mr. W., conversed earnestly with the culprit. The unhappy man it is said, yielded to his fate with much composure, and made no confession of his guilt under the *gallows.* He made, we learn, a confession in the jail, several days since.

Every *public* execution, serves to strengthen our conviction of the mischievous tendencies of the system.—*Ral. Register.*

[Not the system of hanging, but of *public* hanging, of course.]

Killed.—We learn that a man by the name of Jos. Williams, residing in or near this city, was killed by a limb blown from a tree falling on him, on Wednesday last. He was in the woods cutting timber. He leaves a widow and several small children in a helpless condition and as deserving objects of charity.—*Ral. Standard.*

Case of Conscience.—A celebrated liquor dealer in Boston had his pocket book stolen from him as he was entering church. A few days after he received the pocket book through the post office, (postage unpaid) accompanied by a note, in which the writer stated, that after spending the money he discovered, to his utter horror, that he had been making use of funds obtained in the infamous liquor traffic—he therefore returned the pocket book and would do so with the money if he should be able to lay his hands on it. That's rich.

Charlotte Whig.

Hints to Planters.—It is to be feared that the present high prices of cotton may lead the planters of the South into a great error, viz: the direction of all their energies, the present year, to the production of the staple, to the neglect of the breadstuff crops. They forget, or are apt to do so, that a failure in the latter causes the success of the former to "turn to ashes" in their pockets. Cotton is high, but may be readily brought down by over-production, and when that is done in time of scarcity in articles of food, the distress is wide-spread and disastrous. If cotton commands a good price, so does corn, wheat, and indeed grain of all sorts, together with beef, pork, mutton and other meats, into which they are converted. Let planters recollect this, and not be led astray by the temporary inflation of prices. We are candid to state our belief that cotton will continue to command a good price, but not high enough to justify people in running wild in its production—a state of things that is sure to bring about the revolution in value which they so much deprecate.—*Savannah Republican.*

There is more open undisguised rascality in the following advertisement, cut from the New York Herald, than is often found in the same space:

"Merchants embarrassed, in want of means, or willing to suspend with means, by financiering, can hear of a party who has just carried parties through to the amount of $80,000 without prejudice.

Address 105, Herald office. Reference given."

"Willing to suspend with means by financiering"—what a gentle phrase for cheating creditors and pocketing the money of others. Such sort of "financiering" ought to be within the statutes and punishable as felony.

A Warning to Physicians.—Dr. Locock, the Queen's physician has been peremptorily dismissed from further attendance on the royal family, where he has been hitherto admitted on terms of familiar intercourse. His salary, £5,000 per annum, a royal present on each safe delivery of the Queen, and a large practice among the nobility, is no small loss. The doctor has made every effort towards reconciliation, but the Queen remains inexorable. It seems that it came to the Queen's ears that Dr. Locock was given to too much talking, and that though she told Prince Albert that his habit of sleeping between the blankets was "a vulgar, dirty Dutch practice," she did not care to have it told abroad.

Liverpool Post.

Connecticut Laws.—The Hartford Times says that Judge Story, of the supreme court, has given it as his opinion that any person, otherwise qualified, who can read in the English *or any other language,* can be admitted as a voter. This will admit a number of Germans who were rejected last year because they could not read in English.

Boston Post.

This reminds us of an old story of a law said to have been passed by the Connecticut legislature, "once upon a time," viz: That no negro should be permitted to go at large after dark without a lantern. The negroes obeyed and all carried lanterns, but *no light.* The next year the legislature amended the law so that the lantern should have *a candle in it,* and they obeyed that also, but *did not light the candle.* The third year they succeeded in perfecting the law so that negroes should carry a lantern with a lighted candle in it.

Rock Island, Illinois, Argus.

•

Bad all round.—A liquor seller in Goldsboro' has had a shoemaker put in jail for a grog bill of $2 80. A bad business for both parties.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 1[illegible]

The *Arabia* has arrived, with Liverpool [illegible] to the 4th inst.

France.—Arrests of conspirators against the Emperor, at Paris, continue to be made.

Spain.—Reports from Madrid say that the Spanish Government will, under every circumstance, occupy a portion of the Mexican territory for the protection of Spanish subjects.

China.—Details of Chinese news confirm previous reports received by telegraph, to the effect that the Emperor had ordered Yeh to conclude peace on any terms, but this is considered doubtful.

The American ship *Highflyer* had been wrecked at Formosa, and the crew murdered and the ship burned.

Commercial.—*Cotton.*—Sales of the week [illegible] 000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 4,000 bales for export. Estimated sales of Saturday 6,000 bales. The market generally closed quiet. Stock in port 4[illegible] bales, including 305,000 American.

Breadstuffs are firm. Wheat is firm with an advance of 1d a 2d. Flour is quiet [illegible] at an advance of 6d.

Rosin is firm. Turpentine is [illegible]

Trouble in Nebraska.—The Miss[illegible] D[illegible] learns, from a gentleman who recently arrived from Council Bluffs, that the people of the [illegible] towns on the river above St. Joseph were [illegible] not only of the luxuries, but many of the necessaries of life. As the steamer St. Mary passed along eager crowds hastened on board at each landing for the purpose of purchasing part of her cargo that might be for sale. Several persons who went up with her had provided themselves for such demands, and realized large profits on their ventures. The Democrat learns, [illegible] that four men were shot at Plattsmouth, Nebraska Territory, on Saturday evening, March 1[illegible] the orders or hands of the vigilance committee, and that five others were banished by the [illegible] party from Nebraska across the river, [illegible] den to return to the Territory under [illegible] if caught. Their offence was [illegible]

The Siamese Gifts to Go[illegible]ment.—The Washington Union gives the following description of the presents [illegible] Kings of Siam [illegible] ted to inspect, at [illegible] curious collection of pre[illegible] Bangkok, in Siam, from the two Kings [illegible] over that country. Among these [illegible] specimens of the handiwork of the ingenious Siamese, we especially noticed a [illegible] snuffbox, (weighing upwards of five [illegible] quantity ornamented in colored enamel; a [illegible] pipe with a tiny bowl richly ornamented with enamelled gold, for smoking opium; a pair of large shears (made somewhat like those in general use in this country for shearing sheep) for trimming the beard; a sword, of exquisite temper, with a scabbard made from a single piece of [illegible] wood by some process of mortising that [illegible] American workmen could equal; a musical instrument resembling a flageolet; two [illegible] or drums, each made from a single piece [illegible] about two feet in length, and [illegible] inches in diameter, with strips of cane instead of cords, [illegible] ing a clear, distinct note when beaten; some fishing tackle, &c."

Rail Road Travel.—At no time in our history has the travel through this city been so heavy as now. The emigration West seems like the exodus of an entire people. Night before last the 7 45 train on the State Line road, left here with two engines and twenty-two cars. At Dunkirk it added six other coaches, so that it left there with twenty-eight cars, containing some [illegible] passengers, the train being nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

On the Central, the Erie, and nearly all the other great through lines, the same immense emigration taxes the conveying powers of the road to the utmost.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Singular Divorce Case.—A person in rather high position has just obtained from the civil tribunal of the Seine (in France) a separation from his wife, with the right of keeping his child, in consequence of the following circumstances: The child had the measles, and the medical attendant declared its life to be in danger; but the mother, nevertheless, continued to prepare her toilet for an evening party, to which she had been invited. "You cannot leave the child, who is dying," exclaimed the husband. The wife replied that it was impossible for her to remain away from the party without breaking her promise, and being guilty of a want of politeness.

The husband again remonstrated with her, but in vain: she insisted on going to the party, if only for an hour. The husband then informed her that if she carried her intention into execution, the door would be closed against her on her return. The wife left for the party, but on her return home was refused admittance. The tribunal has decided that the husband was perfectly justified, and has furthermore ruled that a wife who forsakes her child in illness, forfeits her conjugal affection.

Washington Union.—Mr. W. A. Harris has purchased the entire property of the Washington *Union* newspaper, and commenced his duties as sole editor and proprietor.

Singular Identification of Property.—A singular case of identification of property recently occurred in the Superior Court. Mrs. Margaret Farrell brought an action against Daniel Coughlin to recover a cow. It was proved that the husband of Mrs. Farrell, before he died, inserted a five cent piece under a certain portion of the cow's hide, so that in case the animal was stolen, it could be identified without any trouble. Mr Farrell died, and the cow was stolen. The place where the silver was inserted was cut open and the money found, and, the jury being satisfied that the animal belonged to Mr. Farrell, returned a verdict restoring the cow to Mrs Farrell and awarding $10 damages.—*Bost. Traveler.*

New Goods & New Goods

H. GRAHAM

IS now opening a New and Handsome Stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**

Of the latest styles.

Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Half Hose, Hats, Collars, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas.

The above Stock will be offered at the lowest prices. He would solicit his customers and friends to give him a call. He has opened his Stock in his old stand, West side of Gillespie Street.

H. GRAHAM

Fayetteville, April 15. [illegible]

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE LAST INSTALMENT on the Stock of this Company was due on the 1st Jan'y last, and all arrearages are bearing interest. Those who have not paid up are earnestly requested to do so. The work is going on and the money wanted to pay Contractors.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. C.

April 16, 1857. [illegible]

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL.

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1857.

THE RAIL ROAD SINKING FUND.—We have received from the Town Treasurer the following statement in reference to a communication in our paper of Thursday last:—

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I observed in your paper of last Thursday a communication from a Tax Payer, making inquiry as to the surplus fund on hand to pay the Town Bonds issued on account of the Town subscription to the Western Rail Road. The printed annual statement of the Town on the 29th Dec. last, shows a balance on hand for Railroad purposes of $4,744 24, and further shows the amount of $1425 on Coupons to Bonds due 1st Jan'y 1857, remaining unpaid, and that $206 90 of the above balance is yet to be collected by sale of Real Estate. An unadjusted interest account of $1470 due the Rail road Co. has since been allowed. Below is a statement showing the condition of the surplus fund at present, it being $1542 34 out at interest:

Balance on hand to meet interest on Town Bonds, &c., Dec. 29th, 1856,		$4,744 24
Deduct amount yet to be collected by sale of Real Estate,		206 90
Leaving		$4,537 34
Accounted for thus:—		
Coupons to Bonds due 1st Jan'y 1857, paid,	$1,425	
Allowed for filling up Bonds, &c.	100	
Arrears of interest due on Town Subscription of $100,000 to Rail Road Company, adjusted,	1,470	
		$2,995 00
Leaving a surplus of as a sinking fund out at interest.		$1,542 34

This statement shows that two-thirds of the sum that we supposed to be on hand has been disbursed in payments of interest on the bonds.

We are still of opinion that the very best investment of the surplus, even small as it is, will be to buy up the bonds themselves. This would extinguish principal and interest to such an extent, and help the Road at the same time. There is no need, we think, that the Town Treasury should borrow from this Rail Road Fund, for the Town is fairly entitled to a loan from the Banks to any reasonable amount, especially for an extraordinary purpose such as the construction of the great sewer intended to drain the centre of the town—a work which we all look to as likely to promote the public health and perhaps save many valuable lives, and therefore wisely undertaken. This work will cost probably $4000. But it is estimated that the ordinary income of the town for this year, (with the cash on hand Jan'y 1st,) will be $1500 to $2000 more than the ordinary expenditures; so that there will be a necessity for an increased debt for the sewer of only $2000 to $2500. We hope that the deficiency will be borrowed from the banks and not from the Rail Road fund.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—We have received a copy of the Annual Catalogue of the University, from which we find the number of students as follows:

Seniors,	71
Juniors,	104
Sophomores,	137
Freshmen,	93
Partial Course,	26
Law Students,	6
Total	437

From the States as follows:—

North Carolina,	301	South Carolina,	7
Tennessee,	34	Florida,	3
Alabama,	27	Iowa,	2
Mississippi,	19	Arkansas,	1
Louisiana,	15	Kentucky,	1
Texas,	10	Missouri,	1
Virginia,	9	New York,	1
Georgia,	6		

Besides the 6 Law students, there is a College Class of Law Students of 12.

In the "School for the application of Science to the Arts," there are 69 Students, engaged in the study of Engineering, and Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry. This is an admirable improvement in the College course, and will doubtless prepare many young men "for professional life as Artizans, Engineers, Farmers, Miners, and Physicians."

The Faculty are 17 in Number—the President, ten Professors and six Tutors.

The Trustees number 61, at the head of whom stands our venerable townsman the Hon. Henry Potter, who was appointed in 1799. The Executive Committee consists of Gov. Bragg, Hon. John H. Bryan, D. W. Courts, Maj. C. L. Hinton, Hon. Charles Manly, B. F. Moore, and Hon. R. M. Saunders. Board of Examiners for 1857, Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Giles Mebane, Rev. C. B. Hassell, Col. Walter L. Steele.

HAWKS'S HISTORY.—Whilst acknowledging the kindly feeling of the North Carolina press towards this work, and their handsome notices of the copies which we have sent to our brother editors with whom we exchange, we beg to correct an error into which some of them have fallen. It is the custom all over the world for publishers to put on the title page of their publications, besides their own names as publishers, the names of other book-sellers who either have agreed to take, or are expected to take, an interest in the work by purchasing and selling large numbers of it. These *quasi* publishers are readily distinguished from the *actual* publishers by a difference of type, &c., easily understood by gentlemen familiar with books. Yet some of our brethren of the press have connected with our names as publishers, the names of two other booksellers, (which, as an act of courtesy, we inserted on the title page of the *first edition*, supposing that they would take an interest in such a work)—and have acknowledged the receipt from us and them, instead of from us alone, of copies of the 1st volume.

We beg to assure our friends of the press and all others, that the publishing part of the enterprise is entirely our own, upon which we have devoted no small labor and means, and we desire to have the credit which will sooner or later attach to the undertaking. We hope to make some money by it; but that is in the future, if at all. The credit we are entitled to now.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVERS.—The C. F. and D. R. Company met in Wilmington on Thursday last—Hugh Waddell, Esq., of Orange, Chairman, and H. A. London and A. H. Van Bokkelen Secretaries.

Gov. Bragg was present to represent the State's interest (which is the controlling interest.)

The Reports of the President and Treasurer were received—the former officer, Col. Alex'r Murchison, declines a re-election.

The portion of the report of the Treasurer (H. A. London, Esq.) relating to the action of the called meetings in February and March, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Robt. E. Rives, P. K. Dickinson, N. N. Nixon, F. J. Hill, O. G. Parsley, and Col. Jno. McRae, who subsequently made a report, re-affirming, in effect, the action taken at the special meetings in February and March, and confirming the contract with Dungan & Co. This report was received and adopted.

A report from Mr. Douglass was read, estimating the cost of opening the work to the Coal mines at $62,761 00.

The steamer Southerner and her tow boats are to be sold, and the proceeds, as well as of the negroes already sold, to be applied to paying contractors since 1854, such sums as they may compromise for; and any balance to be applied *pro tanto* to work yet to be done. Certificates of preferred stock, not exceeding $100,000, to be issued for work yet to be done, at the rates agreed upon with Dungan, Cartwright & Co. Money received hereafter for preferred stock to be applied *pro rata* to payment of existing executions and judgments. The steamer Haughton and tow boats to be sold and proceeds applied to the $30,000 of bonds issued under act of 1852–3, to secure which the first mortgage was executed.

Jas. Cassidey of Wilmington was elected President, and John H. Haughton, Col. A. S. McNeill and Col. John McRae, Directors. The President's salary to be $100 a month till the completion of Dungan's contract, and then $2000 a year.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., Gov. Bragg was unanimously thanked for the interest manifested by him in the great work; and he "returned his acknowledgments for the attention and courtesy with which he had been treated. He did feel an interest in this work, because he believed it to be a work of importance to the State at large, and because also, the State had a heavy pecuniary stake involved. In his recommendation in favor of this work, or at least in calling the attention of the Legislature to it, he had simply discharged what he believed to be his duty."

In all the proceedings as given in the Wilmington papers, (at this and the previous meetings,) we are struck with the omission of any statement of the nature of the contract with Dungan, Cartwright & Co., or of those features which were objectionable to the Governor. In reference to these last the Herald says, "it was at one time thought that in the discharge of his duties as the representative of the State's interest in the work, the Governor might feel himself called upon to object to certain portions of the arrangement made with Dungan, Cartwright & Co., of Philada, for the completion of the work; but this difficulty was settled, upon consultation, to the Governor's satisfaction."

"The presence of the Governor at this meeting of stockholders was especially gratifying to the friends of the work. It manifested the deep interest felt by him in its successful prosecution, and while it evinced a zealous spirit to guard the rights of the State in the enterprise, the proceedings show the absence of any desire to obstruct the progress of the improvement by merely technical or captious objections. Indeed the whole course of the Governor throughout the proceedings was of a character to elicit the approbation of every friend of the work, without regard to political distinctions, and it affords us pleasure to say it. The Governor left in the cars for Raleigh this morning."

The Herald is glad to have the work "under Wilmington management," and thinks it will now be prosecuted "with energy, intelligence and zeal."

The Journal thus sums up the results of the meeting:—

"*What has been Done?*—The annual meeting of the stockholders did this much: It ratified the contract made at the special meetings, removing some formal objections which might be inconsistent with the charter of the Company. It elected officers for the ensuing year. It provided for a more accurate system in the affairs of the Company—especially in the matter of debts and contracts, and generally completed the business of the special meetings.

"We understand that Mr. McClane, on behalf of the contractors, has secured a large force, with which to proceed immediately with the execution of the work indicated by the survey recently made by Mr. Douglas. The work, we presume, will be immediately commenced and pushed through to completion.

"His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, as the reprsentative of the State, displayed a warm interest in the success of the work, and interposed no objection not demanded of him by his obligations under existing laws. By his urbanity, his spirit of kindly co-operation, his clear judgment, and his practical suggestions, he rendered service to the work which will long be gratefully remembered by those present, and which will yet bear fruits of great good to the State.

"We think that a better and more hopeful spirit has been infused among the friends of the work, and that upon the whole, its prospects are brighter and more cheering.

"Mr Cassidey, the new President, is known as an active and successful business man, and will bring all his own business experience to the service of the Company, assisted and guided by the dearly bought experience accumulated by the Company in a period of years."

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A letter to the Wilmington Journal says that "the magistrates of the County Court of Anson have unanimously agreed to subscribe $150,000 to the W. C. & R. Rail Road, and to submit the same to the voters on the 4th of July next."

The magistrates of Union County also, the same letter says, have unanimously agreed to make a subscription to the Road.

The people of both counties are said to be very strongly in favor of subscription; and very little opposition is expected on election day.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established in Duplin county, called Rose Mary, of which Burwell Whitehead, Esq., is postmaster.

THE EGYPT FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—A correspondent writes us from Moore county a list of the names of the persons who lost their lives by the fire-damp explosion on the morning of the 6th inst. They were five in number (and not four as we were informed,) viz: Robert Dunn, George Lewis, M. McCormic, Daniel Hayes and J. Byrne.

Mr. Dunn was in the 44th year of his age, and has left five children, and many friends. Mr. Lewis has left a wife and three children. Messrs McCormic, Hayes and Byrne had no families.

Those who have visited the Egypt mine will remember the kindly face and manly form of Mr. Dunn, who, under Mr. McClane, was the Superintendent of the works, and whose politeness to visiters rendered him a favorite. We heard of his sad fate with great regret.

Three other persons afterwards narrowly escaped death. They courageously descended the shaft, 430 feet, to recover the bodies of the deceased. One of them was overpowered by the foul air and sunk down apparently lifeless. The others had the presence of mind to tie the rope around their bodies and give the signal to haul them up. They were insensible for some time after reaching the surface. Another descent secured the man who fainted below, and ended the attempts to recover the dead bodies on that day, the 6th. On the 7th, further efforts were made and all the bodies drawn up.

We learn that the machinery in the shaft is greatly damaged. The pump being destroyed, water has accumulated in the shaft to the depth of about 200 feet.

The proprietors have been engaged for some time past in opening an air passage into the shaft, so as to produce a ventilating current. It is to be hoped that this will prevent a recurrence of such deplorable accidents.

The Raleigh Register, noticing the large vote in favor of a county subscription to the Western Railroad, says:

"This is the way to do the thing *up*. Show your confidence in your enterprise by embarking some of your own *shiners* in it, and then, with a good grace, you may ask the State to be your partner."

Our friend of the Register is probably not aware that before asking the State to become a partner in the enterprise the town of Fayetteville subscribed $250,000 to it. We know of but one other community in North Carolina which has done so much; and *no* other community which has a railroad has been required to spend its own means before receiving State aid to works in which the State has not near so great an interest as it has in the development of the mineral wealth on Deep River.

The county subscription will give us no new claim upon the State for aid, and we know of no one who expects to receive any such aid for our road. The road must be built by Fayetteville and such aid as it may receive from individuals and counties on the route, or not at all. The powers controlling the State legislature seem to be bitterly hostile to any work for the benefit of this place.

BLOODY MURDERS.—A gentleman came into our office a few days ago to inquire for an exchange paper, in which, as he had heard, were full details of a recent "horrid murder." He did not expect to find them copied into the Observer, though he thought they would interest many people. Doubtless. The same remark is frequently made to us, and surprise expressed that we do not devote more space to the criminal calendar, as interesting to the public and likely to prove a source of pecuniary interest to ourselves. We do not doubt the correctness of these suggestions, but have very grave doubts of our right to yield to them. We publish no lottery advertisements, lest people should be tempted, in some sort, by our agency, not only to waste their money on swindling shops but possibly to take the first step in a downward course. We publish no "horrid murder" details, because we do not desire to familiarize the public with crime, and thus, necessarily, lessen their horror of it.

Our views on the subject are more fully and very well expressed in an excellent article which we copy from the Baltimore Patriot.

A very destructive fire occurred in Baltimore on Tuesday evening last. Several extensive and beautiful stores on Charles and Lombard streets were destroyed. Loss about $500,000, of which about one-half was insured. Many persons were seriously injured by falling walls.

It was feared that several persons had been buried under the ruins of fallen walls; but no one imagined that thirteen lives had thus been lost. Yet 13 bodies have been taken out, dead, and two others who were hurt have died. The American says,—

"The members of the Independent went to work to remove the rubbish in search of the body of Thomas Buckley, one of their members. The heated bricks had previously been cooled by a constant stream of water poured upon them for several hours. But a short time elapsed before a shapeless mass of flesh was found, verifying the fears that had prevailed. The search was again renewed, when another body was found, and it was continued until eight o'clock last night, up to which time seven bodies had been brought out. In almost every case the arms, legs and head were burnt off and only represented by a handful of crumbling bones, whilst the bodies could scarcely be recognized as the remnants of humanity. It was a shocking sight, nothing being left by which friends or relatives could distinguish or recognize those for whom they were seeking except a few fragments of clothing. One body however had the left arm and hand attached to it, on one of the fingers of which were two rings, by which a brother recognised it."

ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—So far as the elections for a new Parliament had taken place previous to the latest dates, the Palmerston Ministry had gained 20 members—so that there is no doubt of the government being sustained, notwithstanding its recent defeat.

WINTRY WEATHER.—The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday have been succeeded by a bright but very cool day. There was some ice this morning.

GREAT LAND SUIT.—At the Superior Court for Brunswick county, last week, an ejectment suit, which had been removed from New Hanover, was tried. It was instituted by the heirs of Gen. Blount of Tennessee, against Wm. C. Bettencourt and 31 other citizens of Wilmington, and involved the title to perhaps a fourth of the land in the town of Wilmington. The trial occupied three days, and resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs:—Gen. J. G. Bynum, and Mauger London, Robert Strange and Samuel Langdon, Esqr's.

For the defendants:—Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Hon. Warren Winslow, Joshua G. Wright, Geo. Davis, T. C. Miller and M. B. Smith, Esqrs.

W. & W. RAILROAD.—The Wilmington Journal publishes a very satisfactory statement of the operations of the road for the 6 months ending March 31st 1857. The summing up shows $252,337 48 of receipts; an increase of $14,247 89—and $126,149 25 of expenses; a decrease of $8,646. 10.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY IN FAYETTEVILLE.

We were induced from curiosity to accompany a friend to the Bedstead Factory of Messrs. Hersey & Johnson, an establishment that has recently sprung up in our midst, and is carried on by the water power and in the building formerly known as the Cool Spring Mill.

One of the proprietors, Mr. Johnson, kindly conducted us over the premises and permitted us to witness how quickly a Bedstead can be made, with the aid of machinery.

In one part of the building a Circular Saw was in rapid motion, squaring pieces of timber. In another a perpendicular Saw was used in cutting out a plank into almost any shape desired. At another place a young man was busy piercing holes in the wood, with an ease and accuracy that seemed surprising; whilst some distance off the turning lathe was used in converting square pieces into circular fanciful shapes.

The economy that prevails is remarkable; for instance, there is sawed out of every side piece of the Bedstead, about an inch square, for the slats to rest in. Instead of throwing this away as useless, it is passed over to the boring machine, and by a change of instrument the square piece comes out perfectly round, to be used for pegs in joining furniture together.

We learned from Mr. Johnson that the machinery has been in operation about 9 months, and that they have turned out nearly 500 Bedsteads, and now have orders from a furniture house in Wilmington, who can procure them cheaper from them than from the North.

In addition to Bedsteads, they are making up Hat Racks, and have ordered another lathe and planing machine. When these are put up they design adding a Chair Factory to their present establishment, and will be enabled to employ a greater number of hands.

We spent a pleasant hour, and left the establishment wishing it success, and feeling that Fayetteville was independent of the North for a resting place either by night or day. B.

Naval Medical Board.—A board for the examination of candidates for admission into the navy as assistant surgeons was recently convened at New Orleans, and the following are the names of those who passed a satisfactory examination:

Algernon S. Garnett, Virginia; Frederick Van Bibber, Virginia; John W. Sandford, Fayetteville, North Carolina; H. B. Trist, District of Columbia; Thomas J. Charlton, Georgia; Charles Lowndes, jr., Maryland; Charles E. Lining, South Carolina. *Washington Union.*

Fine Cotton.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) Evening News says that a bale of cotton has been sold there at the "champion price" of twenty cents per pound, weighing five hundred and six pounds. This bale of cotton was grown by Mr. James G. Randle, on "Cotton Garden," Monroe county, Miss., from the common seed of the country, its high value resulting from careful handling and skilful management.

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, KENELM H. LEWIS, Esq., of Edgecombe, to Miss BETTIE, daughter of Hon. John H. Bryan.

In Rockingham, on Tuesday, 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Doub, Mr. JOHN M. SCALES, of Pittsylvania County, Va., to Miss MARY C., youngest daughter of Walter F. Leak, Esq.

Greensborough and Raleigh papers please copy.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 31st of March last, EDWARD WALKER, in the 72d year of his age. He was an honest, upright man, and lived a long and useful life.

"A good man in Israel has fallen! STEPHEN PANKEY, the subject of this notice, was born in Richmond county, N. C., December 19, 181[illegible], and died at his residence in Holmes county, Mississippi, February 19, 1857.—*N. O. Christian Advocate.*

☞ OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding ten lines in length, and all resolutions of respect, &c. &c., are charged as advertisements.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 20.

BACON—	13½ a 13¾	LARD,—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13½ a 13¾	Cuba	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 0 00
Super.	6 50 a 6 65	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	6 00 a 6 25	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	5 50 a 5 75	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	2 10 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 10 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 10 a 0 00
Peas,	1 10 a 0 00	Spirits,	36 a 37
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Quite firm.

Cotton—The late news from Europe has disappointed holders. Those farmers who are holding on for higher prices *may* be disappointed. We report no quotable decline here.

Flour—No change.

Corn—Large stock on hand; but no decline from wagons and carts.

Peas—Market bare.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 75, hard 1 75. Spirits 45. No. 1 rosin 2 50 to $4; No 2 1 25. Tar 1 50. N. C. Bacon, hog round, 14.

At Charleston, Cotton 11 to 14½. N. C. Corn 77. N. C. Peas 1 50.

At Cheraw, cotton 11½ to 13½. Receipts of the week 131 bales. Previously 16,927. Bacon 12½ to 14. Corn $1 to 1 12. Flour $7 to 7 25.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 6 25 to 7 25. Southern corn dull at 72 to 75. Middling upland Cotton 14½. Spirits Turpentine 48¾. Rosin 1 75 to 1 80.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,704,700 bales, against 3,063,066 last year—decrease 358,309 bales.

2200 LBS. N. C. BACON; a few Hundred lbs. Lassiter's Dried BEEF HAMS.
For sale by P. A. WILEY.
April 20. 600-1m
Town papers copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. April 13, 15, and 16.—Strs Fanny and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for A W Steel, B W & H C Robinson, J N Smith, E J Hale & Son, Stedman & Horne, C T Haigh & Sons, R Marsh & Gorrell, G Brandt, A McIntosh, B Fuller, J C Thomson, M C Vick, E L Winslow, H & E J Lilly, J Shepherd, W & Overbaugh, N M Hill, Y A West, J O Boon & Co, J Lum, S T Hawley & Son, R E Hides, W D Watson, W H Carver, P P Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, Beaver Creek Co, Carter & Smith, Maj. Laidley, J H Pritchett.

Cape Fear Line. April 18—Stmr Flora McDonald, with goods for Miss C Stauber, H Perks & Co, E Belo, J M Worth & Son, S J Hinsdale, L F Bagge, Smitherman & Spencer, T R Baldwin, S C Smith & Co, J W Bitting, P R & Co, D & W McLaurin, D Shaw, Steed, Randle & Co, D Murchison & Son, Gaither & Brown, Gold Hill Mining Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, H L Myrover, J M Smith, Worth & Utley, P A Wiley, Robbins & Chilcut, C Jordan, J Worth & Sons, J Long, Tyson & Caddell, E & L Russell, Rockfish Co, Hauser & Wilson, D Hackney & Son, Meroney & Deaver, N C & M Jerrall.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.—Brig Grace Worthington fm New York; Schr Kaloolah fm N York. 17.—Schr J C Mansom fm Shallote. 18—Schr Wide World fm New York.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

I HAVE received a part of my Spring and Summer HATS, consisting in part of—

Men's and Boys' superfine black and white Leghorn
Pedal Ventilators, new style and very handsome.
Palm Leaf, Panama, &c.
Superfine Moleskin, latest style.
Soft Fur, different qualities and styles.

☞ Also on hand, a good supply of MY OWN MANUFACTURE of Silk, Fur and Wool Hats; all of which I will sell on the most reasonable terms.

DAVID GEE.
April 17, 1857. 600-3t

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale the largest and best assortment of Goods that he has ever offered in this market, consisting of all kinds of Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; also, Saddles, Shoes and Hats of all descriptions; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, and Nails, Fish, Salt, &c., which will be sold Low for CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 18. 600-3t

HAY! HAY!!

105 BALES Eastern HAY. A good article just received, on consignment, and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
April 18. 600-3t

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

200 BUSHELS CORN just received on consignment, and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
April 18. 600-3t

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Ready-made Clothing, &c..

All of which will be offered to Country Merchants at reasonable prices, for cash or good paper.

April 20, 1857. 600*4t
Town papers copy.

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture at his old stand, near the M. E. Church,

Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,

Of a superior quality, and of every size and shape required. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit a continuance.

H. LOCKAMAN.
April 20, 1857. 600-3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, 22d instant, at the residence of the late Green Womack, all the FURNITURE, one share Ice House Stock, Wagon, Buggy, Harness, one fine Horse, &c. The House and Lot will be sold, or rented out for one year.

The sale will be made to close up a deed of trust executed to me by said Womack.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 16, 1857. 1t

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, N. C., on the 17th of April, a negro man by the name of WILLIS, who says he belongs to James Boon of Northampton county, and was hired to Mr. Joseph Bryant of Brunswick county. The said negro is about five feet two or three inches high, dark complected, 30 or 35 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.
April 20, 1857. 600tf

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer JAMES R. GRIST, with Lighters, having changed owners, will continue to run between Fayetteville and Wilmington, stopping at intermediate Landings. Prompt personal attention will be given to all Freight entrusted to my care.

PETER P. JOHNSON, Agent.
April 14, 1857. 99-2m

AT THE

"CITY CLOTHING STORE,"

38 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Are the following articles, viz:

Dress Frock Coats, latest style.
Doe-skin and fancy Cass'r Pants, do.
Drap d'Ete, Linen Drill and Alpaca do. do.
Business Suits for Spring and Summer.
Linen, Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Coats.
Farmers' Satin, Marseilles, Silk and Linen Vests.

Youths' Clothing, Children's do.,

Consisting of plain and fancy suits, Saques, Jackets, &c. &c. Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' Portmonaies, Cabas, Reticules, &c.

☞ CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, in great variety—newest importations.

☞ HILZINGER, at the head of the Cutting and Merchant Tailoring Department, insures perfection in fit and workmanship.

The most extensive variety of

UNDER GARMENTS,

Ever opened in any one house in the State, is now on the shelves.

The celebrated **"YOKE SEAM" SHIRT** is sold only at this house.

To enumerate the different varieties of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, such as Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c., it would be necessary to occupy an entire column of the "Observer."

To all such as have discriminating taste and appreciate good fabrics, good workmanship, and approved styles, we direct their attention and would advise them to call at

BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B. This house has the agency for the sale of the Steel frame Sole Leather TRUNK, and always keeps on hand a full assortment of Ladies' Trunks, Hat Cases, &c.

March 14, 1857. 90-swlaw6tl

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 20.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS for the graduation of the 2d Division of the WESTERN RAIL ROAD, embracing Twelve Miles, (divided into 8 sections,) will be received at the Office of the Company in Fayetteville until the 14th day of May next.

Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Company.

CHAS. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 16. 99-

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.

W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL, } Ex. Com.
K. P. BATTLE.
Raleigh, April 14, 1857. 99-tJ5

Bank of Fayetteville,
16th April 1857.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the Bank Hall, on Monday the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

99-4t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.
Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

IS now receiving FRESH SUPPLIES of all articles in his line, consisting *in part* of the following:

Alcohol, Acids, Alum, Arrowroot, Borax, Blue Vitriol,
Chalk, Corn Starch, Camphor, Cream Tartar,
Concentrated Ley, Essences, Epsom Salts,
Citrate Magnesia, Congress Water,
Gelatine, Gum Drops, Yeast Powders, Gold Leaf,
Glues, fine and common; Liquorice, Hops,
Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Mustard, Potash,
Pumice Stone, Sal Eratus, Soda, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Salad Oil, Sponges, Sand Paper, Tamarinds,
Spice, Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Ginger, White Wax, Quicksilver, Verdigris,
Indigo, Madder, Emery, Spanish Brown, Copperas,
Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Chrome Green and Yellow,
Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Umber, Sienna,
Patent Black, Annato, Putty, Rotten Stone, Ochres,
Whiting, Gum Shellac, Redwood, Logwood,
Lamp Black, Litharge, Lakes,
Copal, Coach, Black Leather and Japan Varnishes,
East India and American Castor Oil,
Linseed, Whale, Train, Neat's-foot and Tanners' Oils,
White Lead, Red Lead, Brushes, Blenders, Grainers,
C. H. Pencils, Window Glass, &c.

—ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

TEAS of the finest quality.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Camphene, Burning Fluid.
London Porter, Scotch Ale, Pure Wines.
Gin and Brandy for Medical use.
Cosmetics, Dentifrices, Perfumery, Soaps, and Toilet articles.
All of the *best* Patent Medicines; together with a good assortment of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Abdomenal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Magneto Machines, Forceps, &c., to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guarantied. J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
April, 3, 1857. 96-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.
John Winslow *vs.* Rob't T. Barksdale.
Original Attachment, levied on 500 acres of Land on East side Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said R. T. Barksdale to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, J. McLaurin, Clerk Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.

600*6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk Co. Co.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1857.
A. G. Thornton *vs* William Watson.
Original Attachment.—Thomas H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said William Watson to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the Property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1857.

600*6t] JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk Co. Co.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.
Thomas J. Johnson vs. Charles Holland and others.
Case—Damage $500.

IT appearing to the Court that Charles Holland is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that a judicial Attachment issue against him; and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying him to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer according to law, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
600.*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1857.
James Kyle vs William Watson.
Original Attachment—Thos. H. Massey summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court tha, the said defendant is not a resident of the Statet It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said William Watson to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in June next, and then and there answer this Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1857. J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber begs respectfully to call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally to his well selected stock of

Groceries and Provisions,

—Embracing in part—

Rio, Laguira, Jamaica, Java and Mocha Coffees,
Brown, A, B and C, Coffee, Crushed and Loaf Sugars,
Prime Goshen and Choice Dairy Butter,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm Candles,
Green and Black Teas; Butter, Soda and Milk Crackers,
Molasses, Syrup,
Whibrow's London Mustard,
Pepper and Worcestershire Sauce; Spanish Olives,
Walnut and Tomato Catsup; Pickles and Preserves,
Spiced Oysters and Lobsters,

In fact, almost EVERYTHING wanted by House keepers

He intends also to keep the *best* of such Provisions as this market affords, and hopes, by attention to the wants of customers, to be able to please

P. A. WILEY.

P. S. TOBACCO CHEWERS will find that they can be suited in any grades of the article at my Store, one door above Messrs. Worth & Utley's, South side Hay street.

And SMOKERS will find CIGARS, from common DOMESTIC to FINE IMPORTED

April 1, 1857. 95-1m

BOOTS & SHOES

WE have received a large portion of our

Spring and Summer Stock.

Consisting of a general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, embracing a variety of styles and qualities, —with a general assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding SKINS; LASTS; SHOE THREAD; PEGS, &c., which we offer cheap for Cash or to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 6, 1857. 96-2m

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 30th inst.

N. A. STEDMAN, Pres't
F. & W. P. R. Co.

April 1, 1857. 95-tM

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 21, 1857. 92tf

SPRING STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SPRING STOCK, comprising a complete and general assortment of

Dry Goods, with Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing,

Which will be offered to the WHOLESALE trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt buyers. Those owing us notes and accounts past due will please make immediate payment.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

March 9, 1857. 88tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

800 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
80 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

Dr. JAMES F. FOULKES

IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Inks (a large assortment,) Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Wines and Brandies (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, &c.*

He would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants to his STOCK, as it is his intention to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

March 9, 1857. 88tf

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware,

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 4, 1857. 87tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as speedily as possible*. All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON.
N. A. MORRISON.

Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

A CARD.

H. M. BAUSHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place for the purpose of giving lessons in the Languages and Music. Having already formed a Class in French, and having some leisure, would be willing to give instructions to Ladies on the Piano and French at their residences. Persons requiring his services will please leave word at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel.

H. M. BAUSHER.

P. S. Pianos tuned at moderate charges.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3m

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY,

IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2560 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAEFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER.

Feb'y 14, 1857. 85-swtf

Extensive Sale of

VALUABLE LANDS

ON THE

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

OFFICE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
MOBILE, March 27th, 1857.

Whereas by an act of Congress, dated September 20th, 1850, a donation of 1,156,658 acres of Public Lands, in alternate sections, contiguous to, and lying within fifteen miles on either side, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was made by the United States to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and by said States conveyed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

And whereas the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company did, on the 1st day of November, 1853, execute a certain Deed of Trust to MORRIS KETCHUM, JOHN J. PALMER and WM. R. HALLET, Trustees, for the protection of the holders of a certain issue of six thousand six per cent. Sterling Bonds of £225 or $1,000 each, in which said lands are included:

And whereas said Deed of Trust provides for teh sale of said lands, and the investment of the proceeds thereof in a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Bonds at maturity

Now therefore, we, the undersigned, Executive Committee, under authority vested in us by the Trustees aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said Trust, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted March 12th, 1857, will sell at Public Auction, 100,000 acres of the above mentioned lands to the highest bidder above the minimum price of Five Dollars per acre. The sale will be held at the times and places, and upon the terms hereinafter named, to-wit:

For Lands situated in the Counties of Noxubee and Winston, the sale will take place at Macon, Miss., on TUESDAY, June 16th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Kemper, at Scooba, on THURSDAY, June 18th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Lauderdale, Miss., and Sumpter, Ala., at Lauderdale Springs, on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1857, and at Marion Station, on WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Clarke and Jasper, Miss., at Enterprise, on THURSDAY, June 25th, 1857, and at De Soto, on FRIDAY, June 26th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Wayne, at Waynesboro, on SATURDAY, June 27th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Terms of Sale will be as follows:

One third Cash; one-third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months, with interest on the time payments at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Upon receipt of the cash payment, certificates will be issued to purchasers, by the provisions of which the Lands will be subject to re-sale in cases of failure to meet the time payments at their respective maturities. Titles will be delivered only upon receipt of the last payment.

The location of these Lands upon the line of a great railway, their convenience to a large market on the seaboard, and their general healthfulness, together with their intrinsic value for cultivation, combine to make them very desirable to purchasers for actual settlement. Among them may be found some of the best Cotton Lands in East Mississippi, as well as large tracts of valuable timber, and such opportunities for favorable investment are rarely offered to the public.

The Lands will be offered in subdivisions of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres, with the privilege of the remainder of the same section unsold.

Printed Lists of the Lands can be had upon application to the Station Agents at the various Depots on the Railroad, and also at Columbus, Aberdeen and Okalona. Any further information will be furnished by the undersigned, at Mobile.

[Signed] FRANCIS B. CLARK,
JONA. EMANUEL,
WILLIAM D. DUNN,
Executive Committee M. and O. R. R. Co.

April 2, 1857. 95-1awtJ12

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from J. G. McDugald, to the undersigned, will be exposed to sale at public Auction on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, upon one and two years credit, with interest from the sale, three lots of LAND in said Town, Nos. 77, 78 and 79, with the improvements consisting of two Dwellings, out-houses and Store, being the interest of said McDugald therein. The Houses are good, and the stand for a store and trade.

Also upon six months credit, with interest, 50 Acres of Land on Fryar Swamp, where Sam'l Benson resides. 160 acres half of 320 granted by patent to Geo. W. Bannerman and Alex'r McDugald on Colley, adjoining the lands of J. G. Sutton and others. Also, 320 acres, half of 640 granted to Elias Gardner, on Trumbull in said county, adjoining the lands of Rich'd Tatum and others.

P. MURPHY, Trustee.

March 30, 1857.

At the same time and place I will offer for sale, the LOT and improvements in the Western part of the Town, between the public Road and the Cape Fear River, containing eight acres, more or less, on which is a Dwelling and outhouses, the late residence of J. I. McDugald, and now occupied by Jno. A. Richardson, Esq. One and two years credit with interest. Bond and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY.

March 30, 1857. 95-ts

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 74bptf

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 Peruvian Guano For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Feb'y 21. 84-tf

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.

Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

"The Old North State in 1776," by

Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 6, 1857. 88tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. K. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

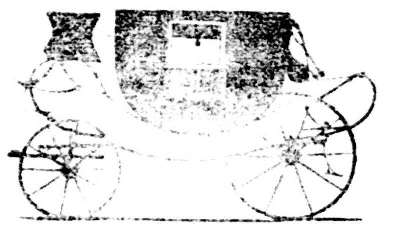
Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

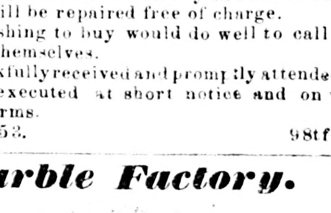
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology:
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Veva, or the War of the Peasants, by Hendrick Conscience;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

DR. W. J. MUNROE,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls.

F'eby 24 85-3m

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie st., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62 tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.

J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb'y 21. 84-3m

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—

new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856. 33*tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY,

ARE now receiving their usual variety of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is respectfully invited.

March 14, 1857. 90-*6t

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1500 BUS. CORN.
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 59-tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1857.

(From the Minutes of said Term.)

IT is Ordered, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Bladen county be held on the fourth Monday in May next. All persons having business on the Civil Dockets of said Court, whether as Suitors, Witnesses, or otherwise, are hereby required to attend.

Teste, E. McLEOD, Clerk.

April 8, 1857. 98*6t

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf;
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella,
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate 2 vols;
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols: Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury,
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addison, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Family Monitor by the same Author;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various syles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29 E. J. HALE & SON

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and will promptly fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports,

in sets or in single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. Jones's Digest. Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Wiley's New Form Book.

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, Partnership, Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings.

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal Practice and Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, Blackstone, Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

SMITH, on Actions at Law, Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, Uses and Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, Crimes.

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Masters in Chancery.

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, Medical Jurisprudence, State Trials in the United States, American Criminal Law, Law Dictionary.

Stephen on Pleading. Roper on Legacies. Dart on Vendors. Fearne on Remainders. Edwards on Bailments. Coke upon Littleton, (Hargrave and Butler's) new edition. Kent's Commentaries. Curtis's ditto. Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate. Adams' Equity. Troubat's Law of Limited Partnership. Hughes' Equity Draughtsman. Phillips and Amos on Evidence. Gresley on Law of Evidence. Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes. Domat's Civil Law. Lewis's U. S. Criminal Law. Daniell's Chancery Practice. Roscoe's Criminal Evidence. Atherley on the Law of Marriage. Collyer on Partnership. Greenleaf on Evidence. Olliver on Conveyancing. Curtis's Conveyancer. Burrill's Law Dictionary. Cruise on Real Property. Tayler's Law Glossary. Crabb on Real Property. Reeves' Domestic Relations. Byles on Bills. Bell on Sale. Lee on Arbitration of Titles. Sharswood's Professional Ethics. Barton's suit in Equity. Wills on Circumstantial Evidence. Comyn's Landlord and Tenant. Watson on Arbitration. Hare on Discovery. Oliphant on Horses. Whitworth's Equity Precedents. Morris on Replevin. Gresley's Equity Evidence. Bishop on Marriage and Divorce. Mathew's Presumptive Evidence. Robertson on Succession. Ellis on Insurance. Lewis on the Law of Perpetuity. Phillimore on Domicil. Cary on Partnership. Wilson on Uses. Fell on Guarantees. Newland on Contracts. Tamlyn's Chancery Evidence, &c.

These or other Law Books ordered will be supplied to the Professsion in any part of the State on reasonable terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

BACON! BACON!!

120.000 LBS. BACON and LARD for sale, in Anson County, N. C. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to the undersigned, or his Agents, David Carpenter, Cedar Hill, or L. B. Bennett, Wadesboro'.

J. H. CROUCH.

April 4, 1857. 98*4t-pd

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 93*te

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

A CALL upon the Stockholders of this Company for the second instalment of ten per cent. upon their respective subscriptions, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, payable on the 1st of May next.

A Receiver has been appointed in each county for the convenience of the Stockholders.

H. W. GUION, Pres't
W. C. & R. R. R.

March 23, 1857. 94*tM

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my LANDS lying on the Cape Fear 15 miles above Fayetteville, containing 550 acres on each side of the River, of which I will sell 500 any portion. There is upon the said lands a beautiful residence with a dwelling and out-buildings.

A. R. SMITH.

March 23. 92*6w

NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

ARE receiving, direct from New York, their recent purchase of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Their Stock is much larger than usual, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

They respectfully invite their friends, customers and everybody in want of CHEAP GOODS, to call and examine their Stock before making their purchases. They defy competition, FOR CASH, or they will sell on the usual time to responsible prompt paying customers.

March 30, 1857. 94*4t

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from New York his recent purchases, embracing a large and beautiful selection of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Of the Latest Designs and Patterns;

MANTILLAS and TALMAS, a large assortment and handsome article; Silk and Straw Bonnets; Ribbons; Trimmings; &c.

CLOTHING,

A large quantity for Gentlemen, Boys and Youths; Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; fine Boots and Shoes; Hats; Caps; &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Pocket and Table Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, &c.

His Stock is much larger than usual, to which he most respectfully invites his friends and customers, and the public generally, in want of Cheap Goods, to give him a call before making their purchases, as he is determined to sell all dry goods as low as any House in the State, at retail.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, April 1, 1857. 98-3t*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers that he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock,

Consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Straw Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods; besides

Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

S. W. ERRANT.

Lumberton, N. C., April 1. 96-*2m

VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises.

MARVEL KIRK.

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the original Certificate of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of David Hay, has been lost or mislaid. I shall make application to the Company for the issuing of a new certificate of stock.

WALTER A. HUSKE,
Administrator of D. Hay.

Feb'y 21, 1857. 84-*tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C.,
Jan'y 31, 1857. 78-3m*pd

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*tlS

Blanks for Sale at this Office.